

Daily Democrat

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.
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It is reported that Burnett is not for the secession of Kentucky now; he wants the matter settled, and then the country divided North and South. We hope his wishes will never be realized. We care little for either half of the Union after it is divided. Neither will be our country. If we can't maintain such a Union as we have had, we are incapable of maintaining the best of Governments; and we shall run the course that the people of all countries have run, from the best of Governments into anarchy, disorder and despotism. Perhaps, in the course of centuries, stable Governments, supported by standing armies, may be established. Divided, this generation have neither peace nor Republicanism to hope for. Constitutions and laws will become obsolete ideas.

We have now no rights that are secure, and appeals to constitutional tribunals for protection are idle. We have a striking illustration of this in the conduct of Tennessee toward the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Her Governor and a military officer have assumed supreme control, and seized property at their arbitrary discretion. It is idle to appeal to courts, and plead the sacredness of private rights. Might justifies right. The most arbitrary despotism ever was a crown never did a more lawless act. The necessities of war are the rule. These necessities create blockades, destroy trade, confiscate and destroy property, imprison citizens at the arbitrary discretion of the military authorities. This is only a foretaste, a slight foretaste of our common condition for generations, when this Union is divided. Kentucky will lie on the border, and will present a torn and ragged margin, made desolate by the trend of hostile armies. Louisville is in a great degree, built up by purchasing of one section of the Union and selling to the other. A poor figure we should cut with but one section of the Union to support us. Divide this Union, and Kentucky would be a most undesirable locality, and Louisville no place for business. What would merchants do in this city, cut off from the North or the South? Let them divide in peace, and go on with trade and business as usual, we are told. But they will not divide in peace, and you can't make them do it. They will not keep the peace after they divide, and you can't command the peace. Why should men deduce themselves with such utopian nonsense? Amongst all the possibilities, a peaceable division is the most remote. A peaceable Union is more possible than a peaceable division. Nothing but irresistible power will divide this Union. It is much more likely to end in one consolidated despotism, if the present temper on both sides is kept up. Certain it is, that nothing but the last effort of the sword will divide this Union; those intent upon it may make up their minds to an interminable war.

Mr. Burnett's programme will not do. It is an impracticable dream that will never be realized. We have followed, so far, the example of Mexico in getting up a revolution upon a Presidential election. The character and principles of the President seem to be the great point. The framers of the Constitution didn't make institutions to stand only as long as good Presidents were elected. They provided that a President, however bad his principles or conduct might be, could do little harm, unless the whole country were corrupt. The resolution to divide the country had as well be dropped. Manifest destiny is against it.

The Frankfort Yeoman thinks the Union men are snubbed by Lincoln, on the subject of neutrality, and that they submit to it. Doesn't the Yeoman submit to be snubbed likewise? Are not the Editor & Co. dreadful neutrals? They are snubbed, and what will they do about it? The Union men are not concerned about what Lincoln says or does. They are not responsible for Lincoln's acts. They didn't help to elect him, as the Yeoman did. They will not desert this Union for any conduct of the President. This Government is ours, not Lincoln's, and we intend to save it, in spite of Abolitionists and Secessionists. We have no doubt that the Yeoman's neutrality is "secession completed," and deserves to be snubbed; but it is of no consequence to us what the President does, as far as preserving the Union is concerned. He may turn Disunionist, if he pleases, and join the Yeoman & Co. and it will make no difference with the Union men of Kentucky. Indeed, a part of the President's supporters are thorough-faced Disunionists, and have been these many years. They want no Union with slave States. We intend to make them, as well as other Secessionists, submissionists to the Constitution and laws. We are now for the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws upon Secessionists and Abolitionists, and upon both Lincoln and Davis. Let Lincoln behave himself, and then if he doesn't behave himself, we shall whip him, in a constitutional way, and we shall get help enough to do it before we get through.

It is rumored about town that agents of the Confederate States are in Louisville, and that they are calling young men, and even boys, into enlisting for the Confederate army. They are spied away, and locked up in a room until they can be ready to be removed. We have heard this so often and from such sources that we are inclined to believe it not unfounded. We invite the special attention, not only of the police, but of other people, to this infamous conduct. If there is no law to indict some years of service in the penitentiary on the parties guilty of such an outrage there ought to be. We have forbore with this reason as long as forbearance is a virtue. It is time these things were promptly stopped. Those engaged in it had better be careful. Their room is better than their company in Louisville. We have the names of members of the State Guard, charged with being engaged in the business. We withhold them for the present, until we can get certain information.

The Courier announces under the head of "More Pillage by the Vandals," that Pierpont, of Wheeling, and others, robbed the Bank at Gratton of \$30,000; also that Chase has issued an order instructing the Directors of the mint at Philadelphia not to pay to a Georgia bank the bullion it has deposited there. The Courier forgets to state that the Secession mob stole all the coin in the mint at New Orleans, and government money, arms, stamps, and, indeed, everything in the shape of property they could get their hands on. He even forgets to notice the robbery on the Nashville railroad. He forgets also to state that these Secession States have passed laws and military proclamations forbidding the payment of all debts due Northern creditors. The very nice sense of justice and honor that can see the one, is totally incapable of comprehending the other.

We have received a letter from Greenburgh, Ky., giving a graphic account of the commencement exercises of the male and female academy at that place. The institution is under the superintendence of Mr. Allen Taylor, assisted by Miss Sarah Delancey and Miss Fanny Mulford. The examinations were thorough and eminently satisfactory. Reading, composition, and musical exercises were particularly fine, and the speeches of the young men were chaste and eloquent, and received with applause. The address of Mr. Taylor was very fine. The school commences again in September.

We have a letter from a friend informing us that a Memphis, Tenn., man attempted to raise a Secession flag at New Castle, Ky., to draw recruits for the South army, but, desisted at the request of the citizens. At Port Royal he attempted the same thing, but desisted, and at the request of the citizens removed himself from the place because he was impressed with the idea that his act was unlawful, and a violation of the position of Kentucky in the Union. The young man, a Mr. Cloud, showed a letter from Leach, inviting him to come. The letter was dated after the neutrality proclamation of Magoffin.

The Frankfort Yeoman denounces the whole story of the contemplated seizure of the Nashville Railroad, by the Governor, as false and unfounded. No Tennesseeans have been at Frankfort, and nobody has urged the Governor to do so. He has not been undecided. We thought the charge very incredible, but these Secessionists do strange things, as crazy people do.

Last year, the Republicans in the Connecticut Legislature passed an act, by a large majority, allowing negroes to vote. It had to be passed a second time, and then submitted to the people. It came up this year, and was lost—130 to 41. They have had enough of the negro.

ARREST—Governor Magoffin, it is stated, was arrested and taken to the guard-house, at Camp Alexandria, Woodford county, last Friday night. He was passing late in the evening, and couldn't give the countersign.

The telegraph reports an offer for an adjustment from Richmond. The report needs confirmation; but if it be true, and upon any basis other than a division of the Union, it ought to have been entertained.

A proposition for a bankrupt law has been made in Congress. There is no need of any law on the subject. We shall have bankruptcy enough without law.

There is a call in the Owensboro, (Ky.) Shield, numerous signed, for Judge G. H. Yeoman to become a candidate for the Legislature from Davies county.

A military company, composed entirely of printers, is being raised in Indianapolis.

The Owensboro (Ky.) Shield, which has heretofore been a secession paper, comes out for the Union. The new editor, Mr. John H. McHenry, Jr., is a talented and able gentleman, and one of the best writers in the State. In his introductory, he says:

We make our appearance to day again before our old friends, as editor of the Shield. Hereafter the political aspect of this paper will be slightly changed, and will, from this time henceforth, be devoted body, soul, mind and heart to the furtherance of the Union cause and Union principles, and to the support of Union men; and will resist secession in every shape and form that the monster makes his appearance and shows its hideous head.

We congratulate the party upon receiving his services.

CONFISCATION IN ARKANSAS.—The Helena (Ark.) Shield, referring to the proceedings of the late State Convention of Arkansas, says:

"The Convention passed an ordinance confiscating debts due persons residing in the non-slaveholding States of the United States by persons in this State, and also the personal property belonging to such persons in this State on the 9th of May, 1861. All moneys collected by persons in this State from persons residing in any one of the non-slaveholding States of the United States are likewise confiscated to this State. By the provisions of this ordinance it is made the duty of persons owing such debts to report them, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts within sixty days from the passage of the ordinance. Failing to do this, or making a false report, they are subject to a heavy pecuniary fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary. Persons throughout the State are required to give information of delinquencies, and judges are required to give the matter specially in charge to grand juries at each term of the circuit court."

The Fourth of July in Boston was marked by one of the most destructive conflagrations which has occurred in that city for years. It broke out shortly after noon near the ship-yards, in East Boston, and before the progress of the flames could be stayed the Suffolk salt mill, the East Boston iron foundry and machine shop, the sectional dock and marine railway, nearly one hundred dwelling houses, marine and mechanical warehouses, and an immense amount of lumber, &c., were destroyed. Several vessels were also burnt. The entire loss estimated at \$500,000. Another fire occurred on Hudson street, which destroyed three three-story houses.

We learn from Fort Monroe that the steamer Catalina, formerly on the Bridgeport line, and recently running between the Fort and Newport News, was burnt on Tuesday evening, and is a total loss. Her armament, consisting of fifty cannon, was saved. A flag of truce came down from Norfolk on the 2d, bringing the British Consul at that place, who was desirous of going to Baltimore in reference to an English vessel. Commodore Stringham refused him permission.

Henry Clay on Secession. The Louisville Courier, speaking of what it calls the ritual of the new "Union" organization, says:

A speech of Henry Clay is garbled to such an extent as to make the pretended quotation a forgery in order to impress in the minds of the members the duty of refusing to acquiesce in the decision of a majority of the people of Kentucky should they be convinced that the Union is forever dissolved, and that their duty and interest require them to unite their fortunes with those of their Southern brethren.

The following is the passage referred to: Above all, remember the words of our own immortal Clay—"If Kentucky to-morrow unfurls the banner of resistance, I will never fight on the side of a man who is a traitor to the Union, and a subordinate to his own State."

We know nothing about the ritual of the "Union" organization. The word unjustly is omitted in the extract; but so far as the present movement is concerned, it adds nothing to the meaning. Mr. Clay shows that he applies the word unjustly to a state of things in which there is not "tyranny and wrong and oppression insufferable." And one main point of the speech was to show that there was no such state of things. We give the full extract from his speech in the Senate, July 22, 1850.

Mr. President, I have heard with pain and regret the confirmation of the remark I made, that the sentiment of Disunion is becoming familiar. I hope it is confined to South Carolina. I do not regard as any thing that the voters of the State regard as his. If Kentucky, to-morrow, unfurls the banner of resistance unjustly, I never will fight under that banner. I owe a permanent allegiance to the whole Union—a subordinate one to my own State. When my State is right, when it has a cause for resistance—when tyranny and wrong and oppression insufferable arise—I will then share her fortunes; but, if she summons me to the battle field, or to support her in any such course, I will, against the Union, never, never will I engage with her in such a cause.

In a letter to some citizens of New York, dated Ashland, October 3, 1851, he describes what our Government has done, and concludes:

To revolt against such a Government, for anything that has passed, would be so atrocious, and characterized by such extreme folly and madness, that we may as well refrain from it. We can pardon the allusion, to that diabolical revolt which, recorded in the pages of Holy Writ, has been illustrated and commemorated by the sublime genius of the immortal Milton.

The following passage occurs in his speech of July 22, 1850:

It is with infinite regret, with profound sorrow, and with deep anxiety, that I see States talking, and they occasionally do, with little respect to the power and justice of the General Government. Why, it was only the other day that a member, standing up in the Union singly and alone, addressed, we are told, the people of Charleston, South Carolina, proposing to hoist the standard of disunion. I do not know which most to admire, the gravity and possible consequences which may ensue from carrying out the views of the delegate to the Nashville convention, or the ridiculous scenes which occurred during the course of the meeting. He was applauded most enthusiastically—as I learn from the public papers, and as I learn also from a political gentleman who was present at the meeting—when he declared that, if the South did not join herself to this standard of rebellion, South Carolina would herself become a free State, and stand alone.

Yes, said a gentleman in the audience, in a fit of most patriotic enthusiasm, and if South Carolina does not do it, I, with my strong arm and my long purse, will make the Union stand alone. [After Mr. Barlow had made some remarks in defense of his colleague, Mr. Clay said:] Mr. President, I said nothing with respect to the character of Mr. Clay's fight, as well as mine. I know him personally, and have some respect for him. But, if he pronounced the sentiment attributed to him of raising the standard of disunion and resistance to the common Government, whatever he may say, and whatever he may do, he will be a traitor, and I hope he will meet the fate of a traitor.

Here are some other extracts, showing Mr. Clay's views of Secession and its concomitants: But, suppose we should be disappointed, and that the standard should be raised of open resistance to the Union, the Constitution and the laws, what is to be done? There can be but one possible course, and that is, the authority, and dignity of the Government ought to be maintained, and resistance put down at every hazard. Government, in the fallen and depraved state of man, would lose respect, and would lose its power, and would not possess potentially, and would not, in extreme cases, practically exercise the right of employing force. The theory of the Constitution of the United States assumes the necessity of the Government to employ force both in our foreign and domestic relations.—Letter to Citizens of New York, Oct. 3, 1851.

Its dissolution would be followed by endless wars among ourselves, by the temptation or invitation to foreign powers to take part in them, and finally, by foreign subjugation or the establishment of despotism. "United we stand, divided we fall." Letter, Oct. 3, 1851.

Let us go to the fount of unadulterated patriotism, and performing a solemn lustration, return devoted of all selfish, sinister, and impure, to the thought alone of our God, our country, our consciences, and our glorious Union—that Union, without which, we shall be torn into hostile fragments, and sooner or later become the victims of military despotism or foreign domination.—Clay.

If this Union shall become separated, new unions, new confederacies will arise. And with respect to this—if there be any—I hope there is no one in the Senate, before whose imagination is flitting the idea of a great Southern Confederacy to take possession of the Balize and the mouth of the Mississippi, I say in my place, never, never will we, who occupy the broad waters of the Mississippi and its upper tributaries consent that the standard of rebellion shall float at the Balize or upon the turrets of the Crescent City—never—never!—Speech in the Senate, July 22, 1850.

With regard to South Carolina and the spirit of her people, I have said nothing. I have a respect for her; but, by many, she is regarded as the source of all that inspired by her ancient and revolutionary character, and not so much for her modern character. But, inspired as she is, as she may suppose herself to be, competent as she may think herself to be, her separate power against the power of this Union, I will tell her, and I will tell the Senator himself, that there are as brave, as dauntless, as gallant men and as devoted patriots, in my opinion, in every other State in the Union as there are to be found in South Carolina herself; and if, in any way, South Carolina should hoist the flag of disunion and rebellion, thousands, tens of thousands, of Kentuckians would flock to her aid, and their country to dissipate and repress their rebellion. These are my sentiments—make the most of them.—Speech, July 22, 1850.

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United States. A Government without power to enforce the laws, without means to enforce the authority and decrees and judgments of its courts of justice, would be the most ridiculous that ever presented itself to the contemplation of a human being. I go for force when it is absolutely and indispensably necessary to apply it. I go for all the means with which we are invested by the Constitution of the country, and I go for the full and complete execution of the laws of the Government; to carry them out in full and complete execution.—Speech, July 22, 1850.

I have seen a pamphlet—and it has been circulated with great industry—containing an exposition of political economy, written in a style well calculated to strike the mind of the masses, but full of error and exaggeration from one end of it to the other—errors of every sort—setting forth in the most unbecoming manner the wrongs resulting from the existence of this Union to the Southern portion of the Confederacy, and portraying in the most lively hues the benefits which would result from separating themselves up for themselves.—Speech, July 22, 1850.

Can be hazard Virginia's greatest and most glorious work—that work, at least, which she, perhaps, more than any other State contributed her moral and political power to sustain, and which she, as a noble Union, with all its benefits and consequences, in the pursuit of abstract and metaphysical theories?—Speech, July 22, 1850.

But we are told this story of Bernadotte, I may say, I do not put the case of Virginia. I respect her; I venerate her. She is my parent, and I have always feelings toward her which are inspired in the filial bond toward my parent. I did not put the case of Virginia's name. I put the case of Virginia's name. The Honorable Senator from South Carolina put his words in my mouth when he made me refer to his State. But if any State chooses to array itself in authority, and give orders to its citizens, to place themselves in military array toward the Union, the Union is gone, or the resistance must cease. The Hon. Senator tells us of the story of Bernadotte, who, when he came to the confines of France, was unwilling to invade the native soil of his country. The story of a case much more analogous to true Republican liberty doctrines than the case of the King of Sweden, who was made such under the authority of Bonaparte, whom he resisted, and who, in the end, was executed by his own son—that is my notion of liberty.

And with respect to my country—the Honorable Senator speaks of Virginia being a human animal. I do not regard as any thing that the voters of the State regard as his. If Kentucky, to-morrow, unfurls the banner of resistance unjustly, I never will fight under that banner. I owe a permanent allegiance to the whole Union—a subordinate one to my own State. When my State is right, when it has a cause for resistance—when tyranny and wrong and oppression insufferable arise—I will then share her fortunes; but, if she summons me to the battle field, or to support her in any such course, I will, against the Union, never, never will I engage with her in such a cause.

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Telegraphic News.

QUEBEC, July 8.—It was exactly eight days from the time the Liverpool pilot left the Great Eastern till the Canada pilot hoisted her, during which time she had only 20 hours of clear weather. She made Cape Race in six days from Liverpool. She nearly ran into the Arabia, in a fog, on the 2d, and would have done so if she had had a bowsprit.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Special to the New York Times.—Col. Taylor, who came here with a flag of truce with dispatches, asking for an officer in charge of our army, was not at all prostrated with measles.

It is reported there had been a meeting among the Garibaldi Guards, in consequence of dissatisfaction with their arms.

Governor Hicks was in Washington to-day. He represents much rebel feeling on the Eastern Maryland shore, and is anxious that a force be sent down to afford Union men protection.

Hon. Thomas A. Marshall, of Illinois, has been appointed Colonel of a regiment of cavalry authorized to be raised in Illinois.

I am informed that with the flag of truce, brought by Colonel Taylor from the rebel States, was a proposition for a cessation of hostilities, and a settlement of difficulties.

The rebels are badly frightened, and stand in wholesome fear of getting their deserts. I am confident that in the consultations which followed the announcement of these propositions to the Cabinet, General Scott and Cameron decidedly protested against any terms that did not involve the unconditional surrender of the rebels. I think the rebels are in a state of confusion, and to it will rigidly adhere.

Special to the New York Tribune.—General Wheat, of Wheeling, Va., is here to get arms for the Union men in the western part of the State. He says ten full regiments can easily be raised there and ready for service in a few weeks if the Government will furnish arms, clothing, &c.

Eight or ten removals were made in the Patent Office to-day.

The Post Office Department regards all places to the west of the Rocky Mountains, including Utah, as on the Pacific and within the meaning of the act. Mail matter is therefore subject to 10 cents postage.

The telegraph made Mr. Vallandigham say that the Democratic cause that he preferred the preservation of the Union.

In the Tribune's account of Colonel Taylor's arrival with his communications, it says Colonel Taylor's package contains letters from Beauregard and D. Vis to the President and General Scott, but they related to something trivial. Nothing more important than an exchange of prisoners.

Special to the New York World.—Information has been received that the rebel force at Vicksburg has been decreased within a few days. There is a great deal of sickness among them.

News had been received at the Junction that Richmond was being fortified on all sides in the most defensive manner, in anticipation of an advance of the Federal army.

Special to the New York Herald.—Recent arrivals from Patterson's headquarters bring information from Hainesville. A visit to the battle ground after the burials revealed there a new and new-made graves. A number of their dead, probably officers, were known to have been carried off through Martinsburg by the retreating rebels.

The principal damage at Hainesville was done by the first shot from Parke's Battery exploding in the midst of their cavalry. The effect was terrific, and occasioned the scattering which was the result of the explosion.

The War Department has received information that General McClellan's force, when approaching Laurel Hill, in Western Virginia, yesterday, had sharp skirmishes with the rebels, routing them several times, and losing only one man on the Union side.

General Scott is hourly expecting to receive intelligence of a battle between the Generals Patterson's and Johnson's forces, the vicinity of Martinsburg.

A dispatch was received at the War Department about midnight last night stating that a portion of the District volunteers, who had been left at Hainesville by Colonel Stone, was engaged with the enemy at "Ferry." The rebels had, after several days' absence, reappeared on the Virginia side, and began firing into our pickets at that point. Two District volunteers were killed. The firing was going on when the courier left to telegraph from the front at the Chain Bridge. A cavalry force was immediately dispatched to the relief of the guard at the ferry.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Letters received from the agent of the Associated Press, at Martinsburg, the last dated Saturday evening, state that no movement has yet been made, and that skirmishes between pickets are of daily occurrence. Johnson's force is estimated at 20,000 men and 22 pieces of cannon.

In the affair at Hainesville, General Patterson's command, in the late battle, bearing dispatches for President Lincoln. His last departure being from Martinsburg Junction.

Gen. Kenley's police gave information to Gen. Banks which caused the arrest of Capt. Thomas, who took command of the steamer St. Nicholas when she was seized by the pirates. Also the arrest of several men concerned with him.

Two members from the Confederate gunboat Teazer, have arrived here. They report only 2,000 troops in Richmond, and the same number posted at James river. They also say that the situation of the rebels is desperate.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Provost Marshal Kenley, learning that a suspicious schooner, supposed to be employed by the party who seized the St. Nicholas, (some of whom were captured yesterday) was in the bay, awaiting the return of Capt. Thomas this morning took possession of the schooner Chester as she was leaving on her regular trip for the Eastern shore.

The passengers were put off and soldiers took their places. She proceeded down the bay to capture them.

ALEXANDRIA, July 9.—In the Martinsburg affair the Government was erroneously telegraphed. It should have said 2,000 of Jackson's force instead of "10,000."

Mr. Curtis introduced the Pacific Railroad bill. Referred to a committee of nine.

Mr. Allison introduced a bill granting homesteads and a bill establishing a general bankruptcy law. The former was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and the latter to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cox introduced a bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point. It gives three times the present number, and reduces the time from five to four years as the Academy.

Mr. Walton offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of fixing the number of Representatives after this Congress at 239, this being the present number.

Mr. Conkling presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York relative to the defenses of that harbor.

Mr. Holman's resolution was adopted: "That the House will, during the present extraordinary session, only consider bills and resolutions concerning military and naval affairs, and the Government financial affairs connected therewith, and that all bills of a private character, and all other bills and resolutions not directly connected with the raising of the revenue and military and naval affairs, shall be referred, without debate, to the proper committee, to be considered at the next regular session of Congress."

Mr. Lovejoy offered the following resolutions: Resolved, That in the judgment of this House it is no part of the duty of soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves.

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law commonly called the fugitive slave law.

Whereas, Major Emery, of the U. S. A., resigned his position under circumstances showing his sympathy with rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, That his restoration to the service was improper and unjustifiable, and that this House, in the name of the people, demand of the Executive his instant removal.

Mr. Edwards moved to lay the resolutions on the table, which was done—yeas 57, nays 62.

Mr. Burnett desired further expressions in order that propositions looking to a peaceful solution of the present political difficulties may be perpetuated. He had not abandoned all hope on that subject.

The House then reconsidered the vote by which Holman's resolution was adopted.

Mr. Burnett again suggested an amendment to allow the members of the House to propose a peaceful solution of the present troubles to be introduced.

Mr. Hickman moved to reconsider Mr. Holman's resolution, the subject being to include questions of a judicial character. The resolution thus amended was again adopted.

Mr. Foulke said, while we hold the sword of justice and have the disposition to uphold the present, it becomes our most imperative duty to offer to our delinquent brethren the olive branch of peace.

Mr. Washburn offered a series of resolutions referring to various branches of the President's message to appropriate committees. Adopted.

All the contested election cases were referred to Committee on Elections.

Mr. Curtis offered a joint resolution proposing to strike from the pension rolls the names of all persons in rebellion against the Government, and all aiding or abetting secession, &c. It was ruled out under the rule adopted this morning.

Mr. Van Wyck introduced a bill increasing the pay of soldiers to \$15 per month, from May 1st, 1861. Also a bill for reducing the expenses of the Government. On motion of Mr. Van Wyck it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to ascertain and report what contracts have been made by any of the departments for any articles furnished for the use of the Government without advertising for proposals as provided in the act of Congress.

Also, to ascertain the names of parties to whom contracts have been given, and the compensation and terms thereof.

Also, when the proposals were received; if contracts were awarded to the lowest bidder, and the reason therefor.

Also whether the contracts as let were in accordance with specification meeting the proposals, and if any alteration thereon for the same.

Also, whether any person or persons have any interests in the contracts thus made, and awarded have been paid for obtaining the same, or have any interest in the profits arising therefrom, except contractors, and that said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths and to examine witnesses and to report at any time.

On motion of Mr. Upton it was resolved that the Secretary of War be directed to instruct the officers of the United States taking prisoners and releasing them upon the oath of allegiance to the United States to report their names and residence to him, (the Secretary of War), that the same may be received by the War Department.

On motion of Mr. Carlisle, it was resolved that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the appointment of a full number of cadets from such States as have not now in the naval service, number to which they are entitled by existing laws, and if from any of the States recommendations are not made, the number shall be taken from the States in the same section of the Union as shall apply for the places in said school.

On motion of Mr. Loomis, it was resolved that the Committee on Judiciary be, and are hereby, instructed to prepare and report to this House a bill for a public act to constitute the property of all persons holding any office whatever, either civil or military, under the government of any State or of the Southern Confederate States of America, who have taken up, or who shall hereafter take up, arms against the United States, to be forfeited to the United States.

Mr. Stephens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for a national loan and other purposes. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Also a bill to provide for the payment of the militia and volunteers called into the service of the United States by the proclamation of the President April 18, 1861, from the time they were called into service to the 30th of June.

The bill passed.

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